Missouri Botanical Garden

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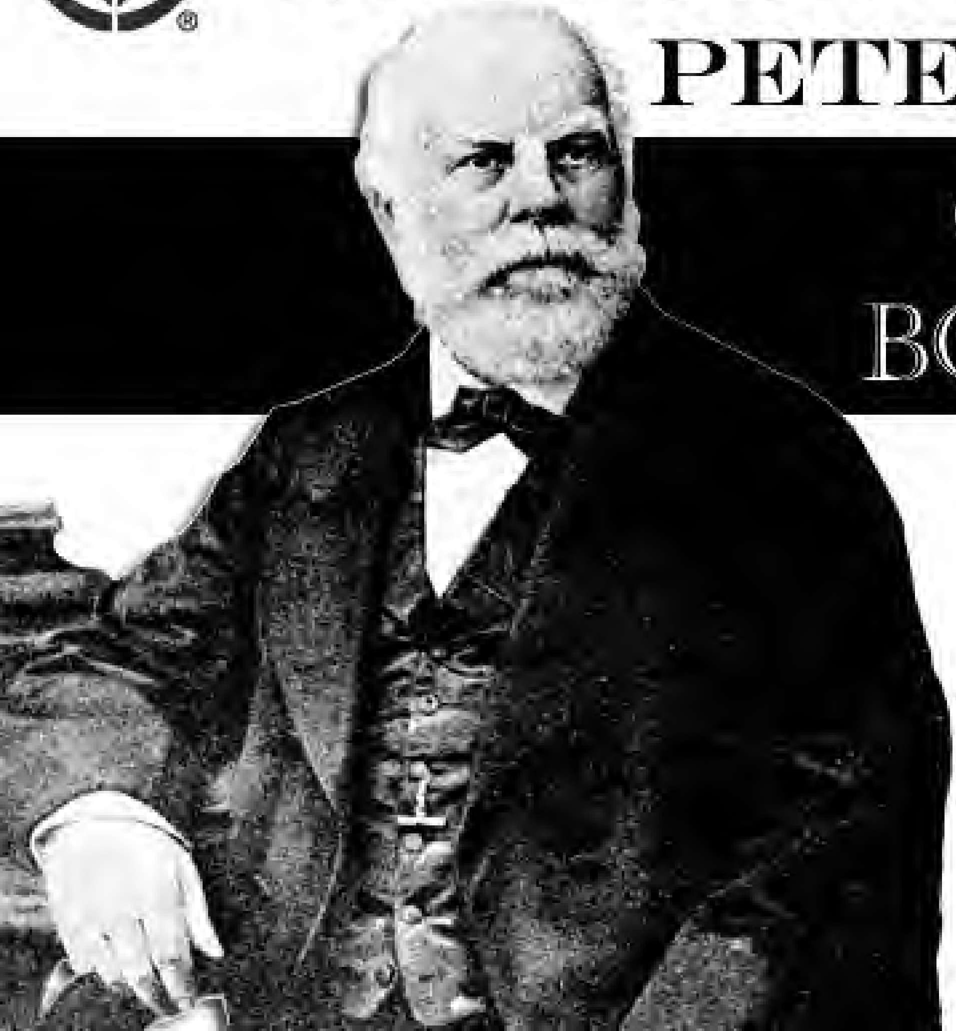
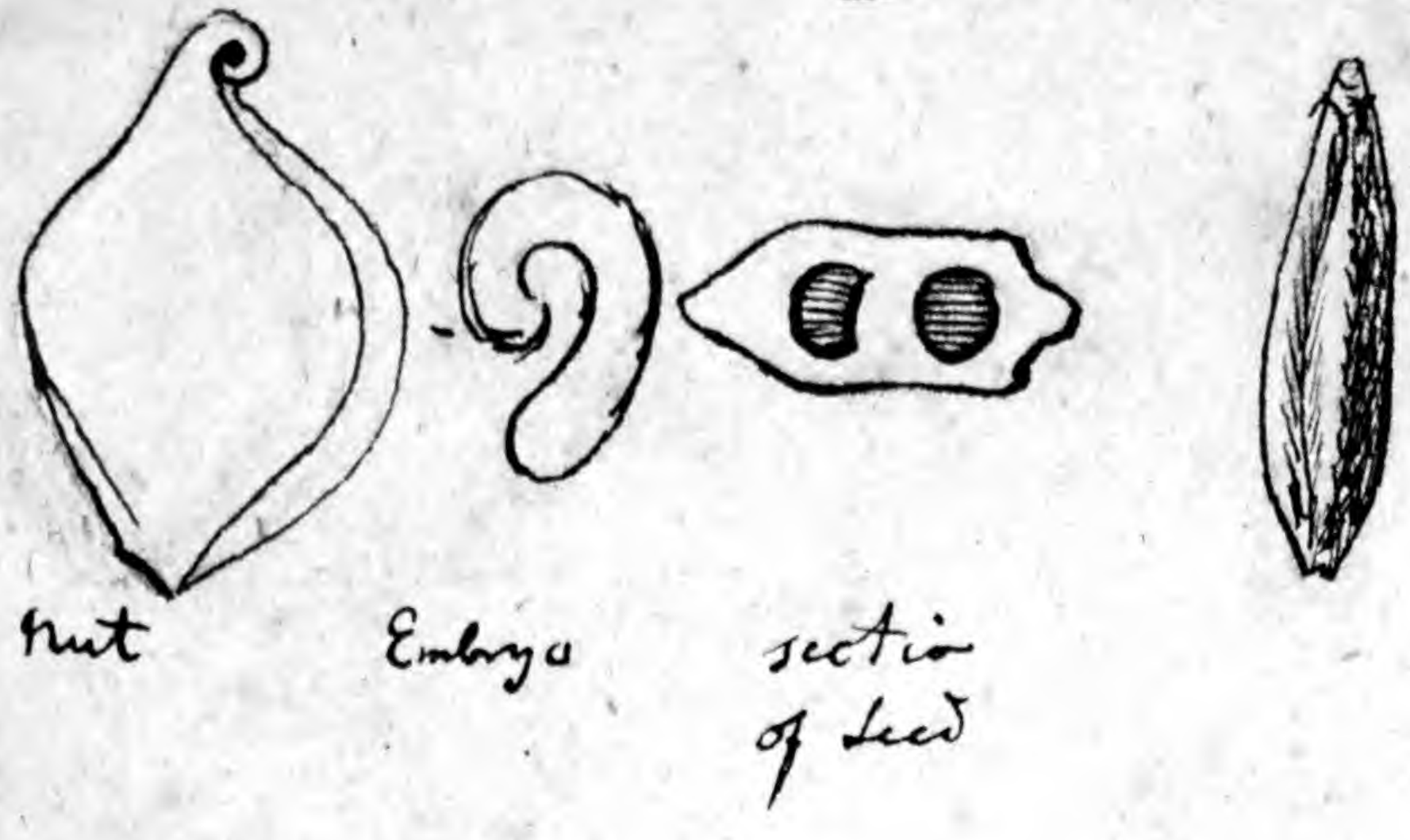


Pagination Note:
Since many of the items lack a specific page number, the page number displayed online refers to the sequentially created number each item was given upon cataloging the materials.

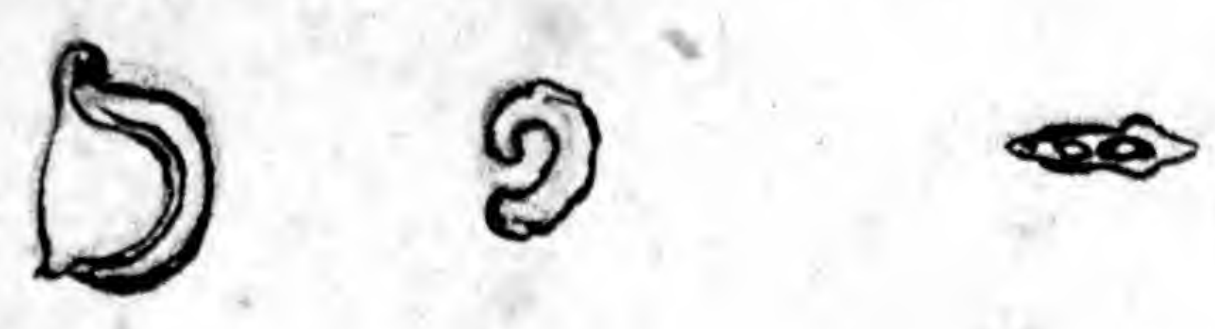
Potamogetons

May 1843

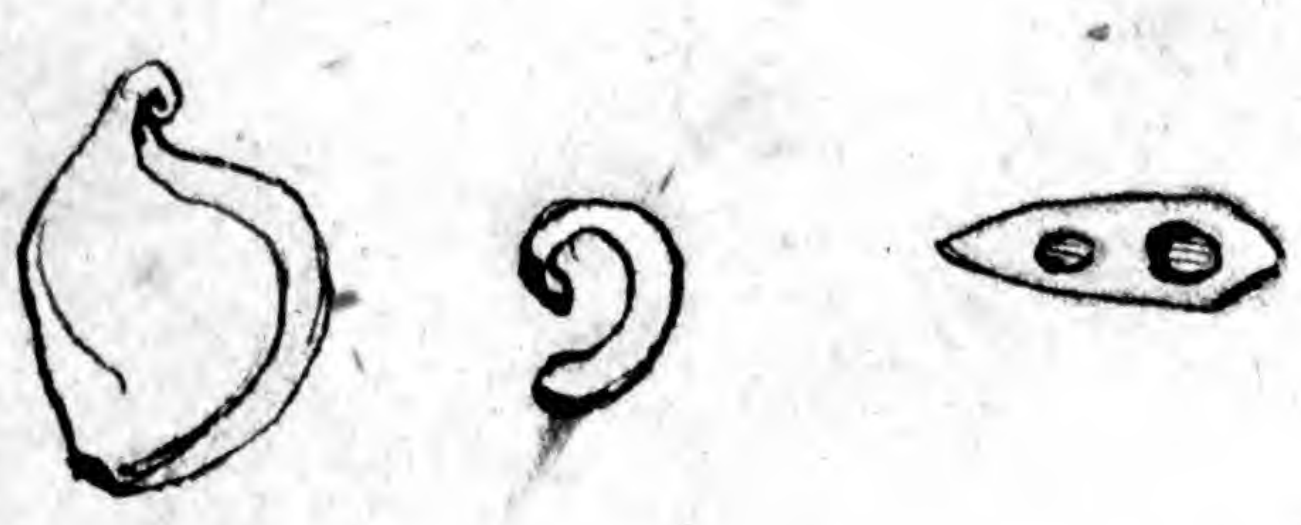
Seed 7-10

1.


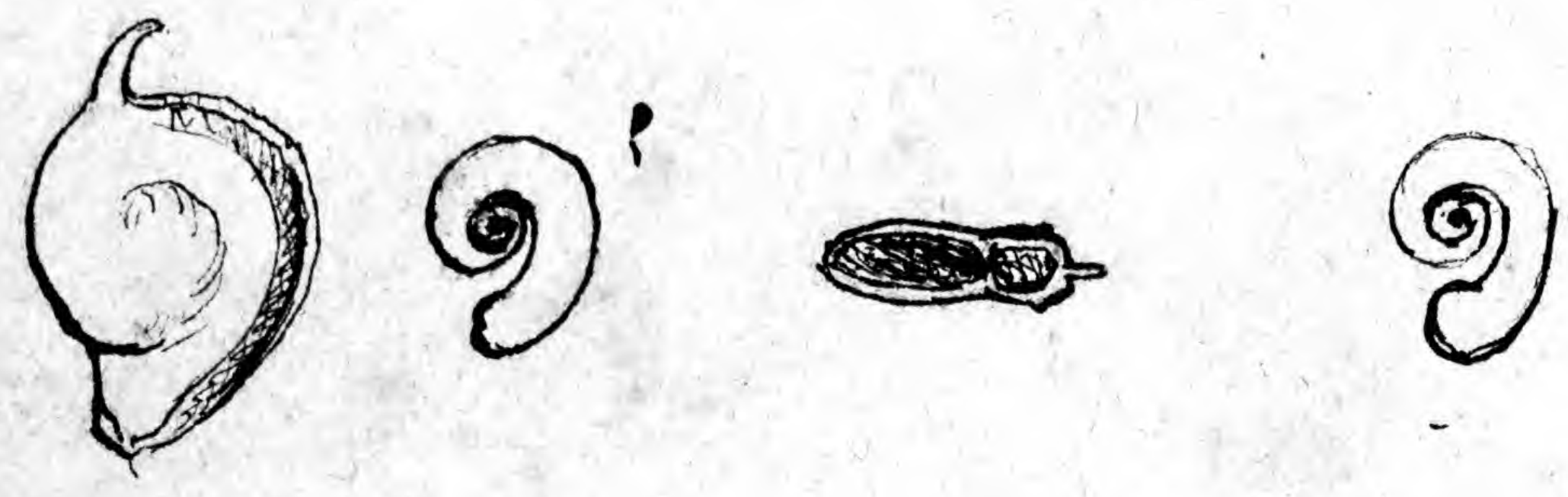
Potamogeton natans , Upper Missouri Saline ponds
apparently a different species, to be called ~~P. megacarpus~~

2.


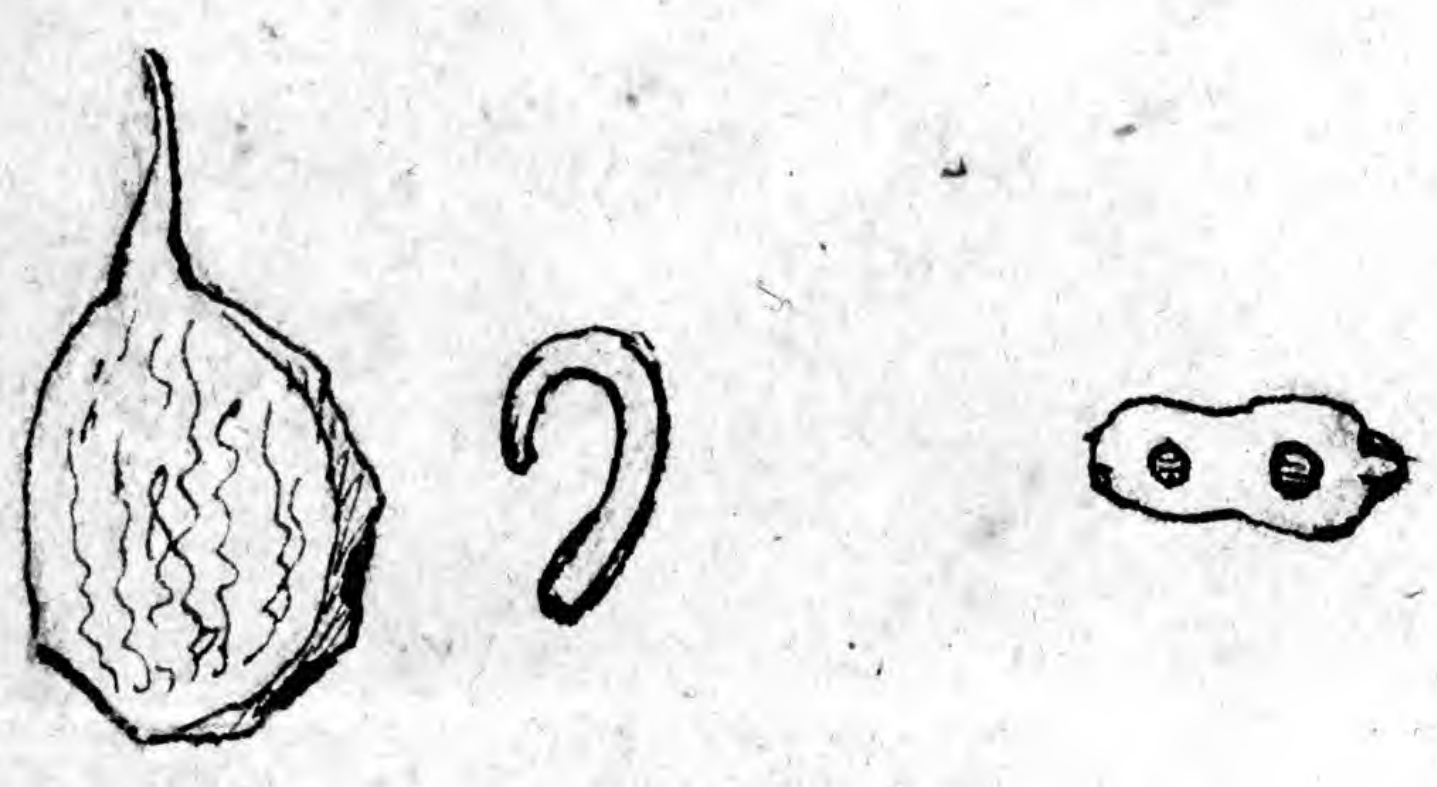
Potamogeton diversifolius ? (natans ?) grandifolius
Illinois lakes ; Sept — Sem. immature
vide ~~[illegible]~~

3.


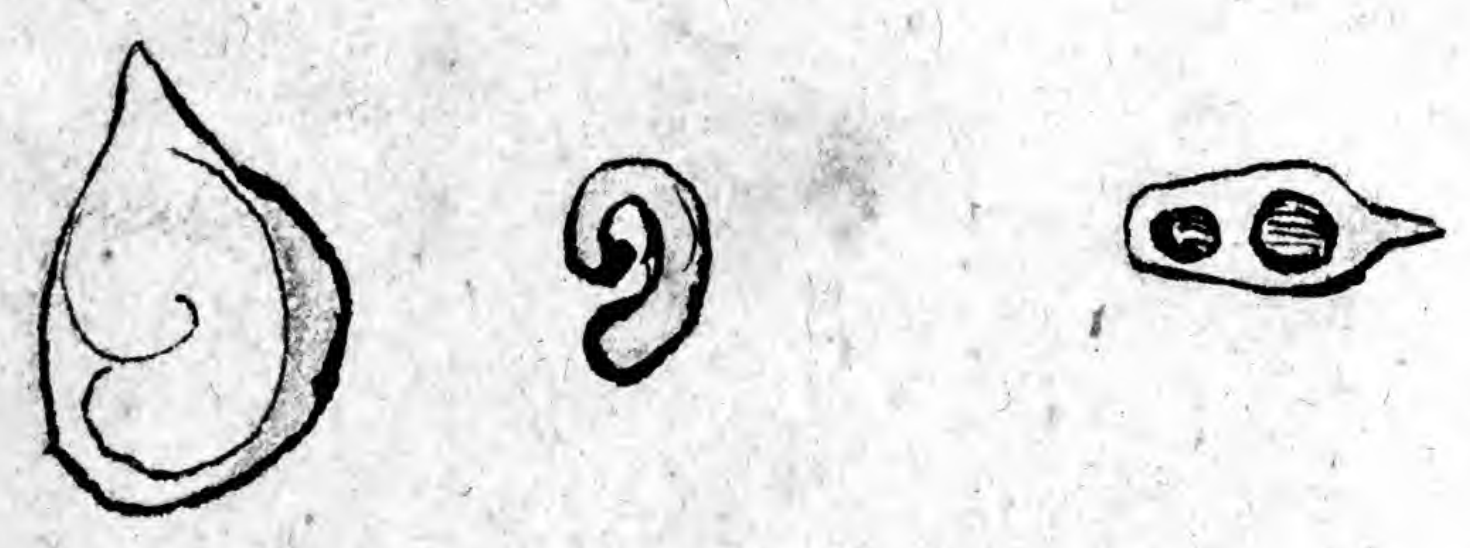
P. gramineus , Berlin

4


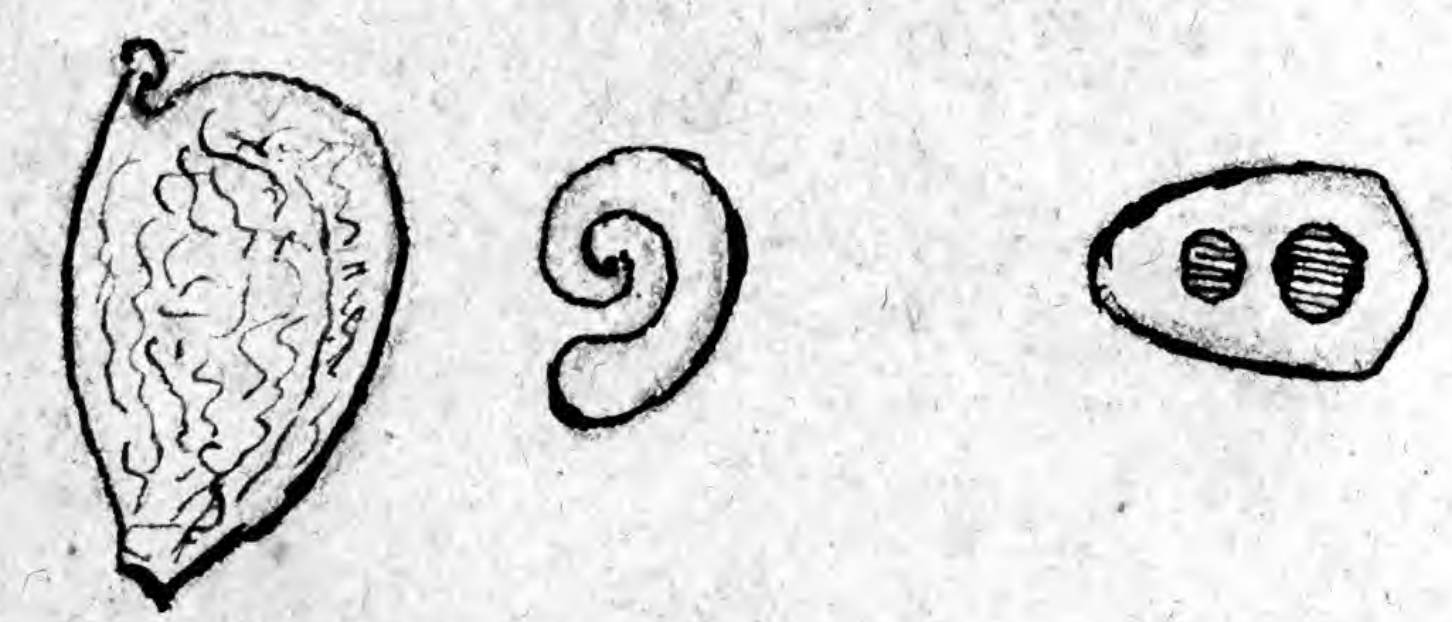
P. densus Germany
(in the fresh state, carina much wider, fringlike
testa membranaceous

5.


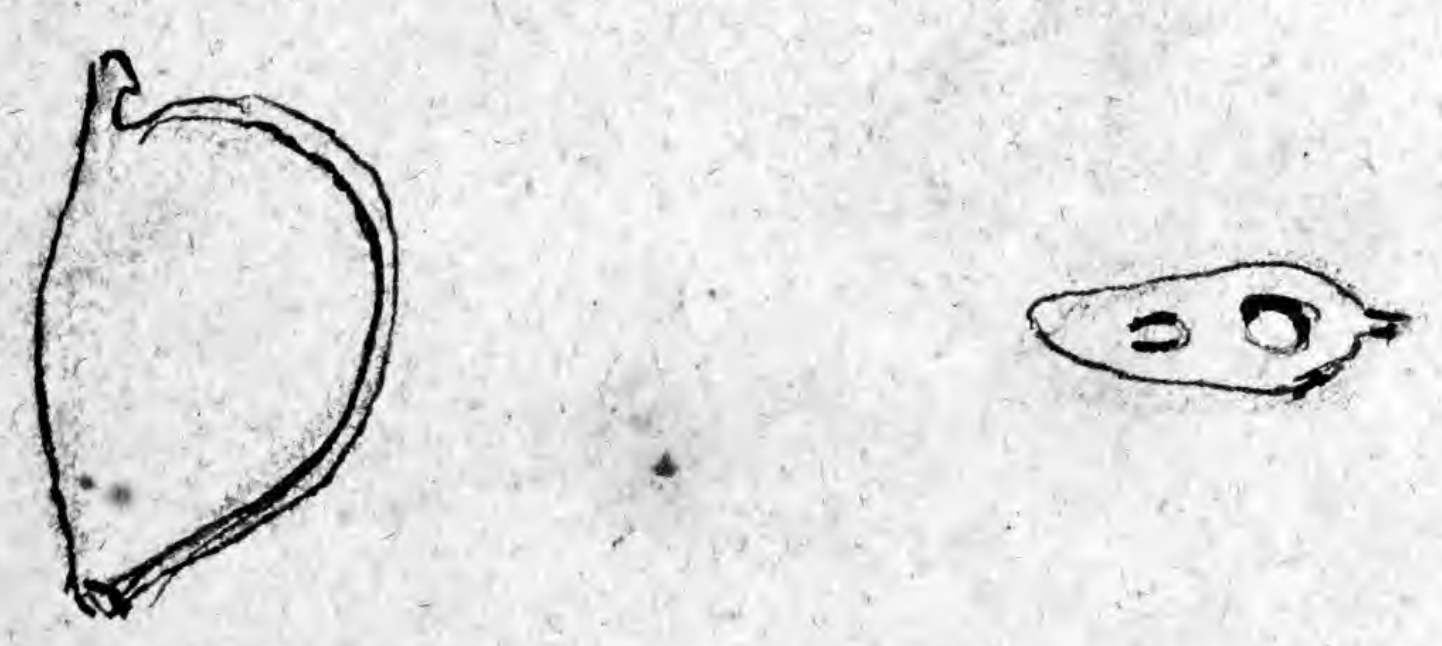
P. crispus ? Katzweiler under the name ~~rufescens~~
when dry, rugulose, black ; carina ragged
testa thick, coriaceous

6.


P. rufescens ? Hannover
fruit young , light brown

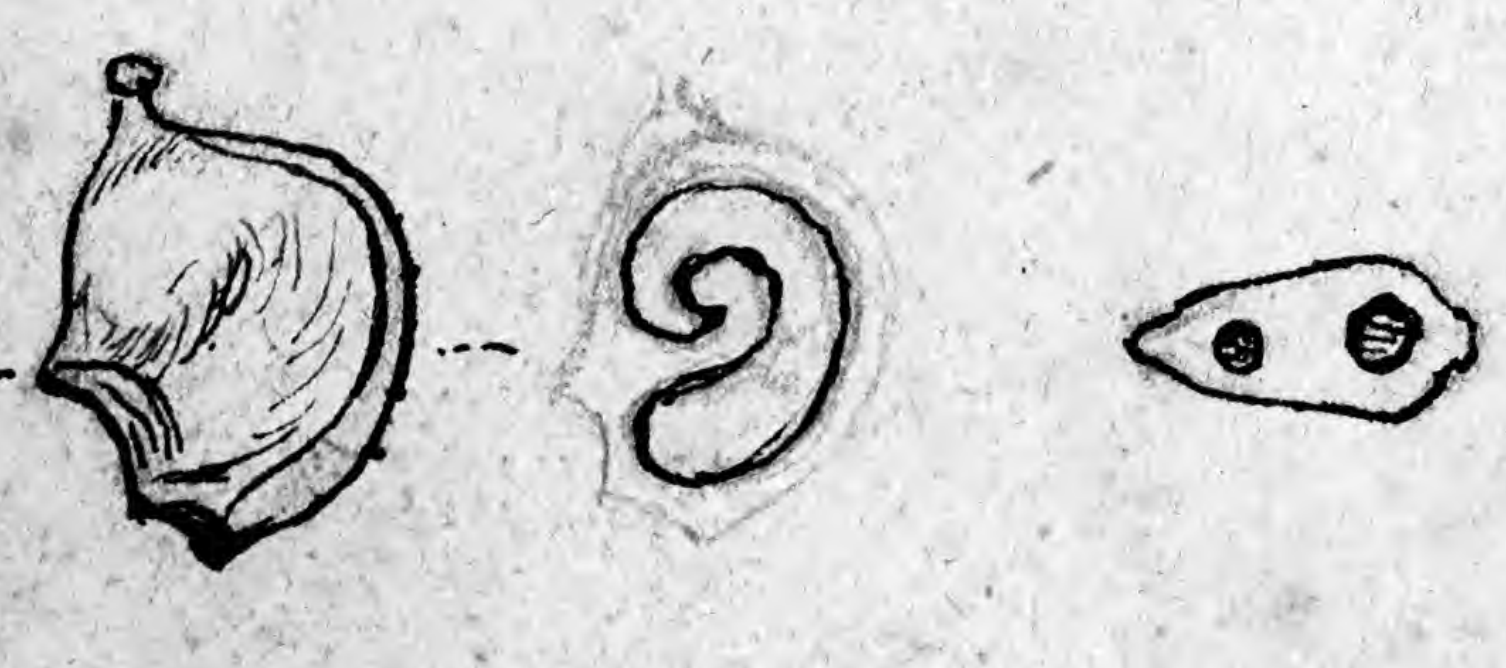
7.


P. marinus L. upper Missouri

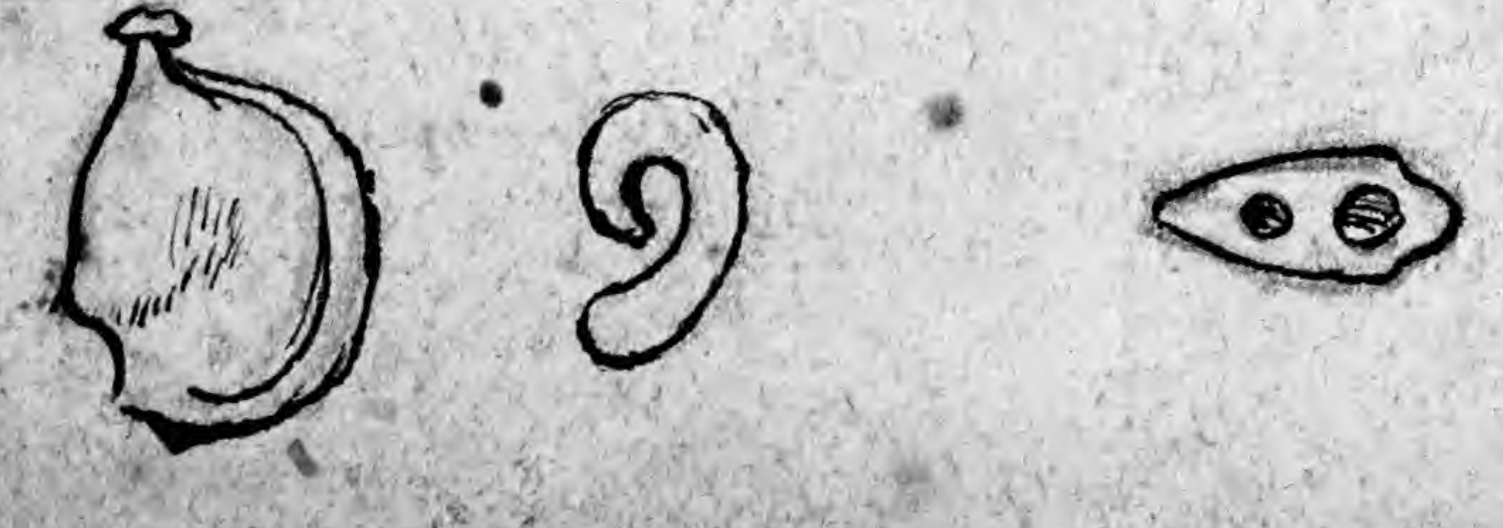
8


?

P. pectinatus L. Germany

9


P. trichoides Cham. Berlin
carina not alate, but tuberculate, obtuse

10


P. pusillus L. ? (trichoides)
Freyburg

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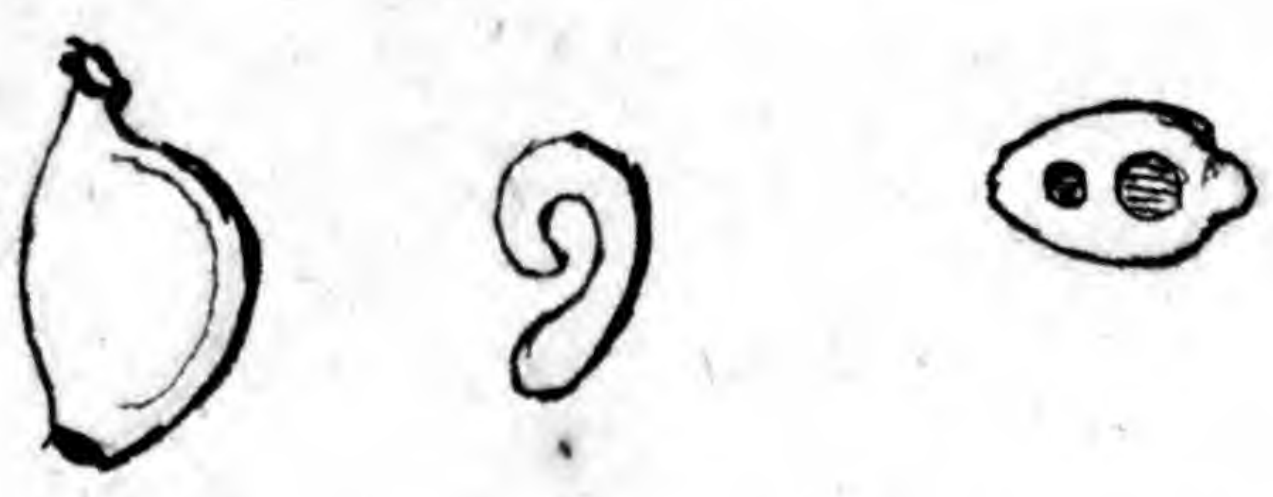
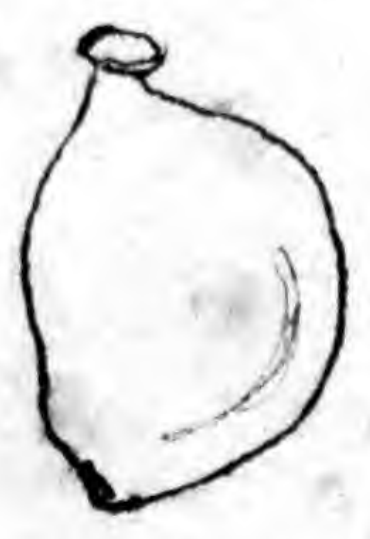
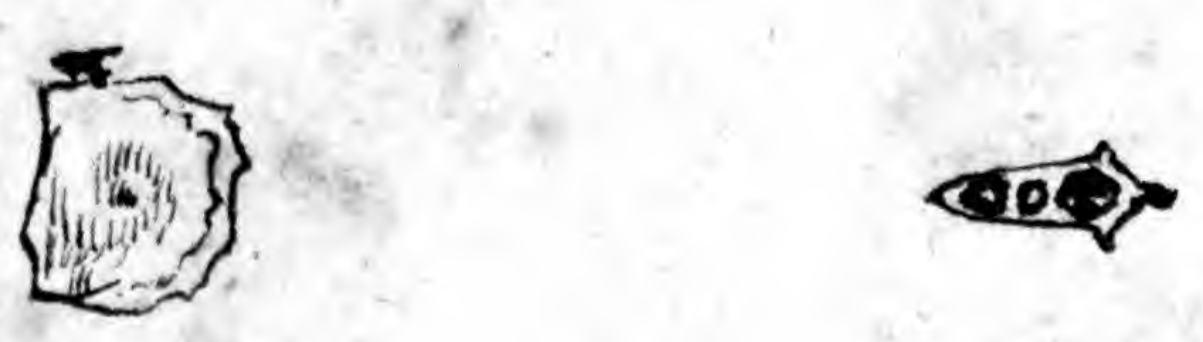
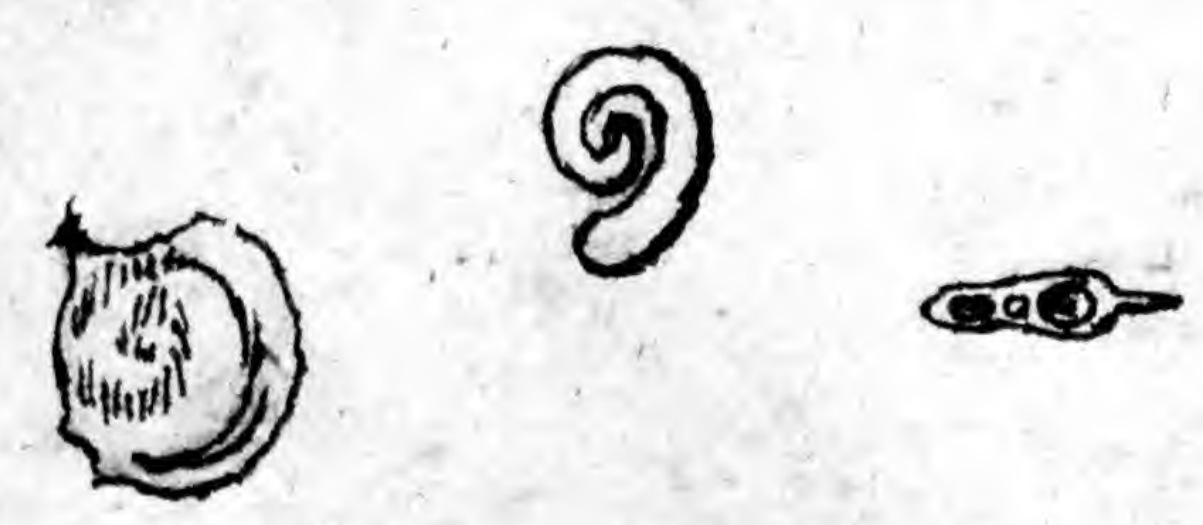
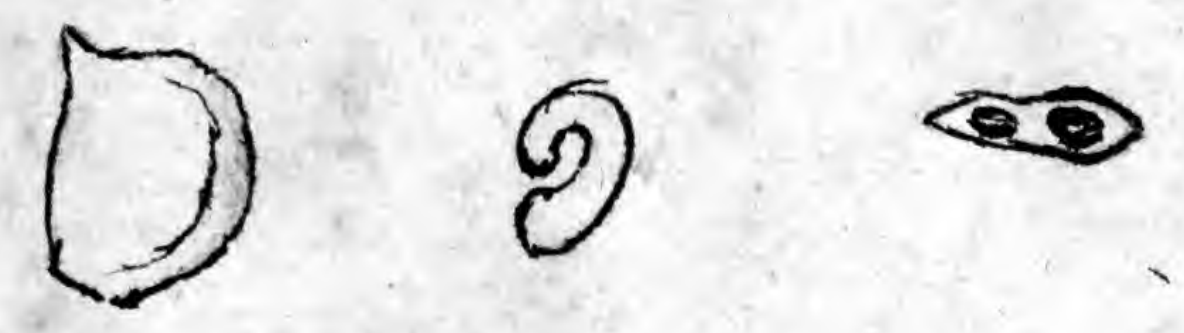
11  Potam. pusillus L Frankfurt & Berlin

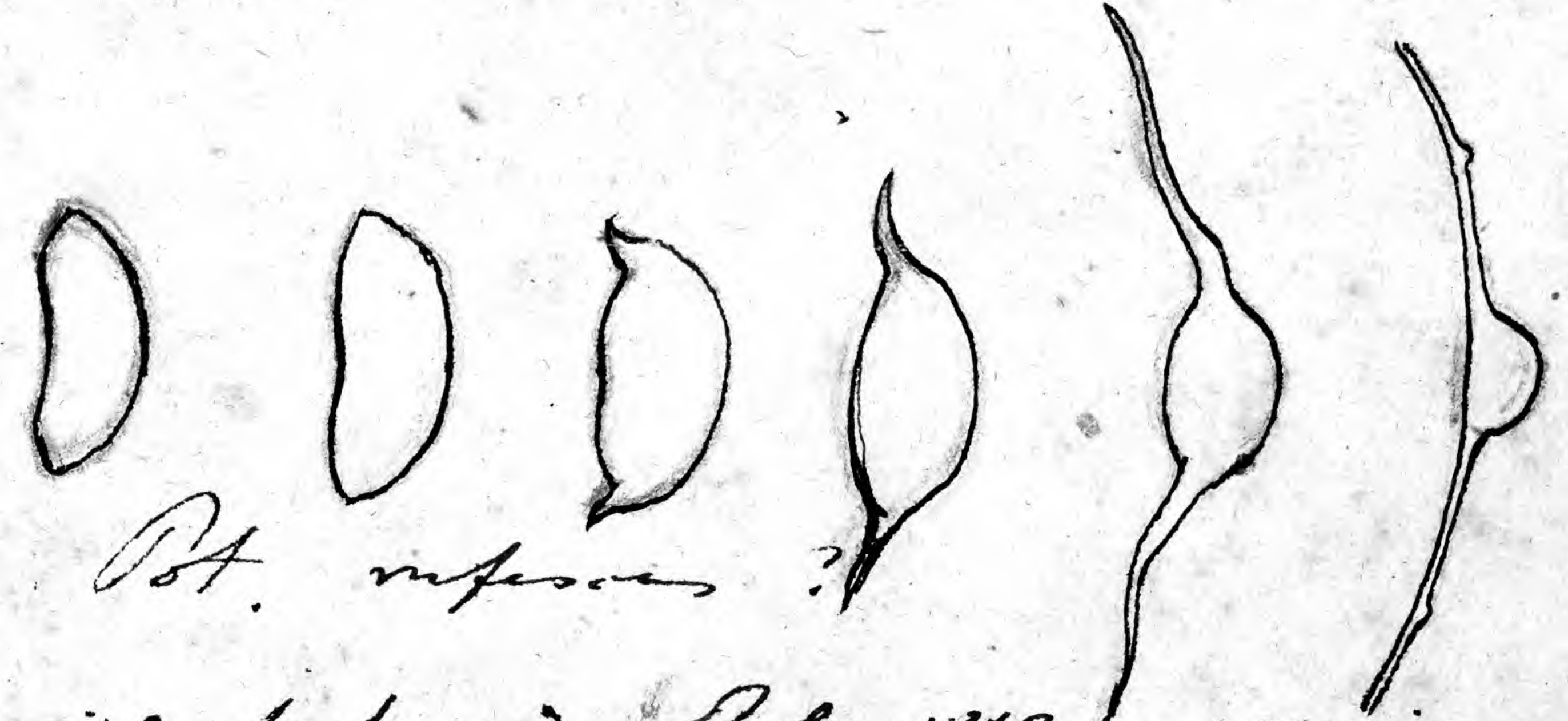
12  P. compressus ? Aachen
fruit quite young

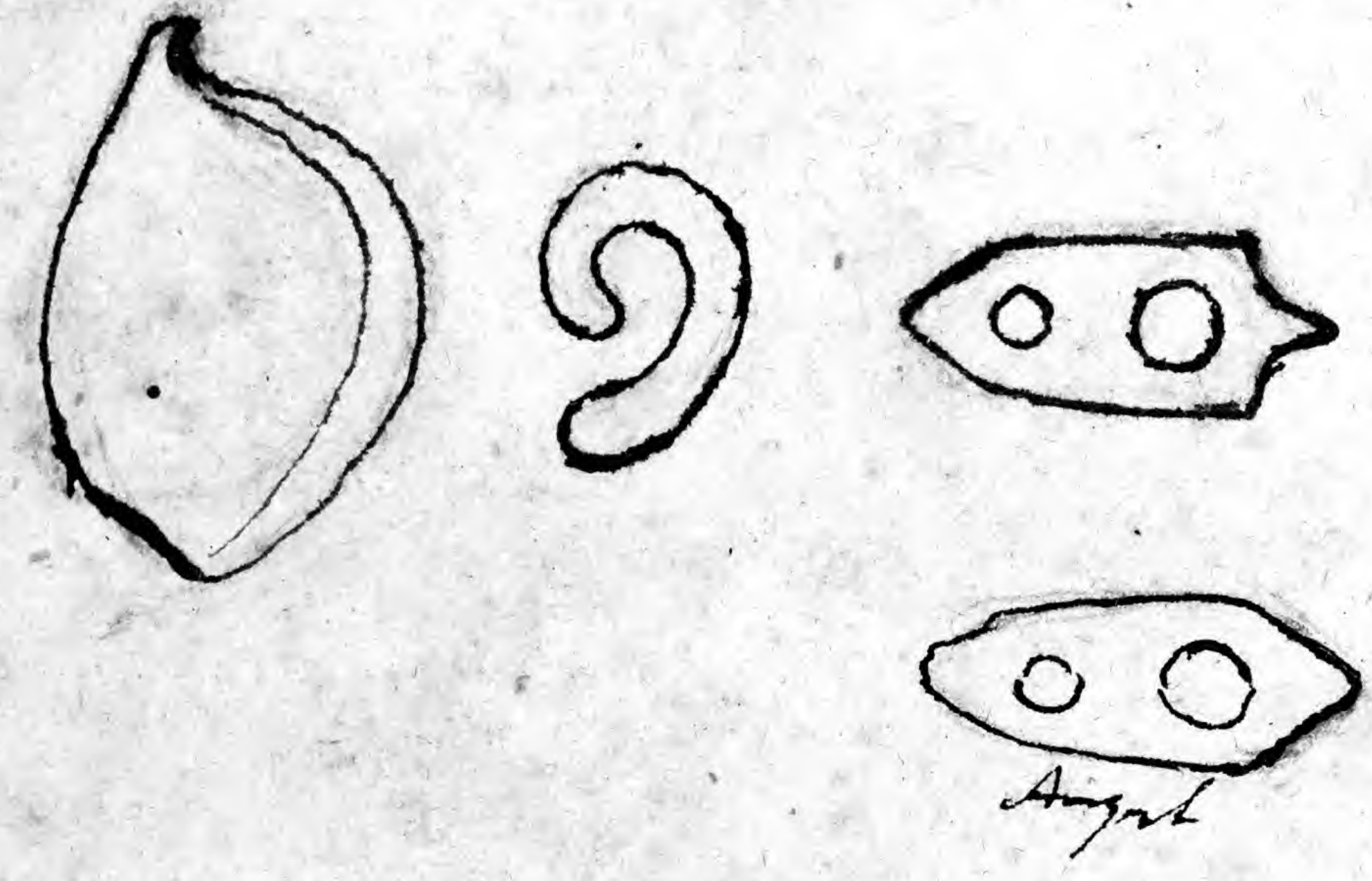
13  P. diversifolius Bart. Rfnovis
~~β. capitata ; capit subsessil ; fol. 7 nerv.~~
β. spicatum ; spicis pedunculatis ; fol 7 nerv.
carina and both margins denticulate

14  P. diversifolius Bart
α. capitata capit subsessil, fol 5 nerv.

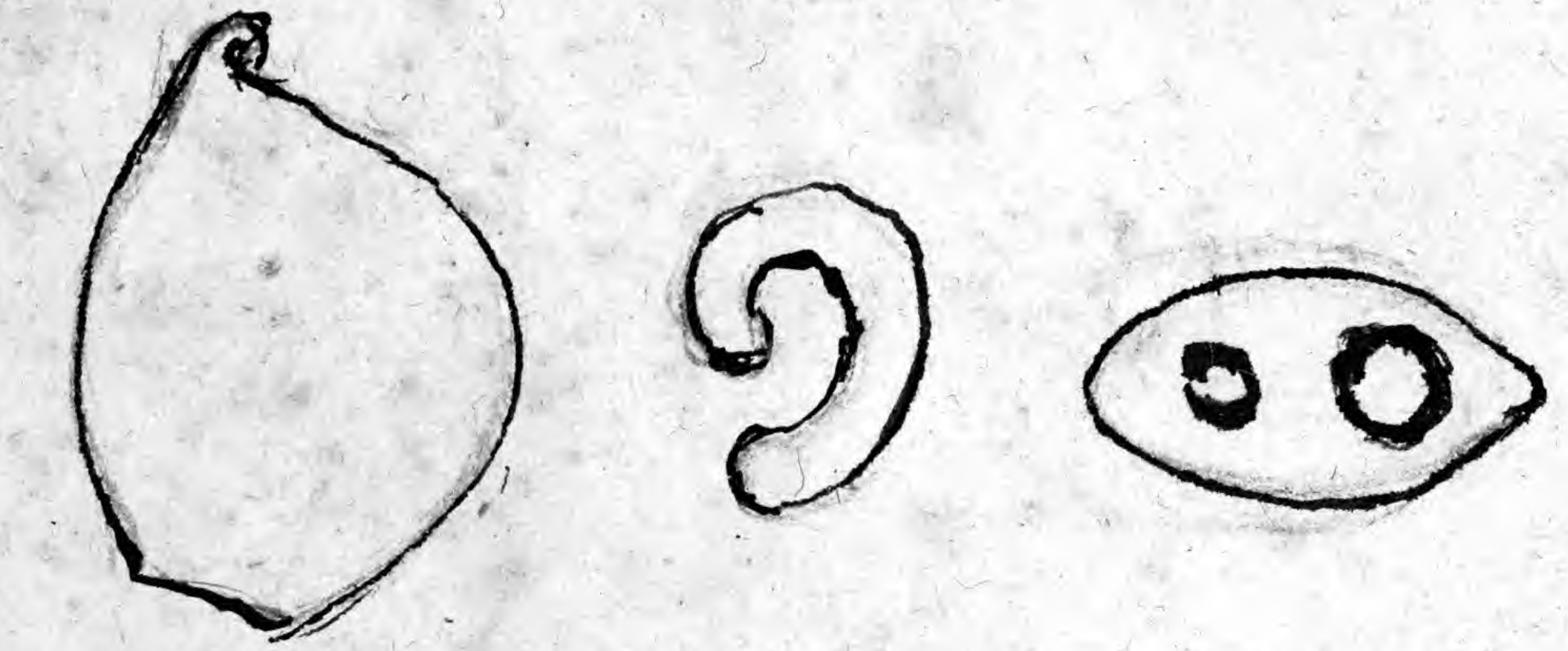
NB. β: has always fruit No 13; but
α is variable, either = 13 or 14.

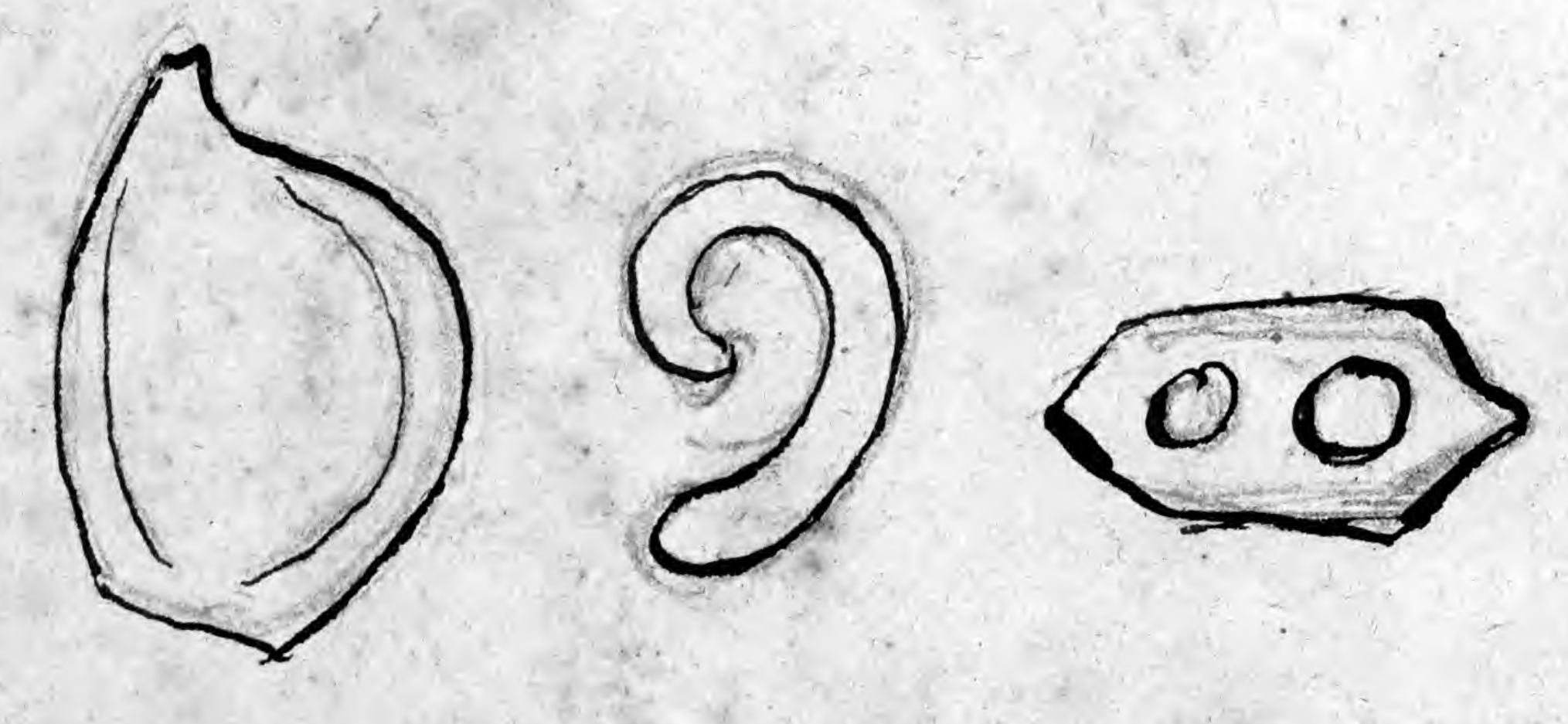
15  P. natans L Germany
fruit young


Sections of petiole near the base below the middle, above the middle, near the base of the leave and 2 in the leave.

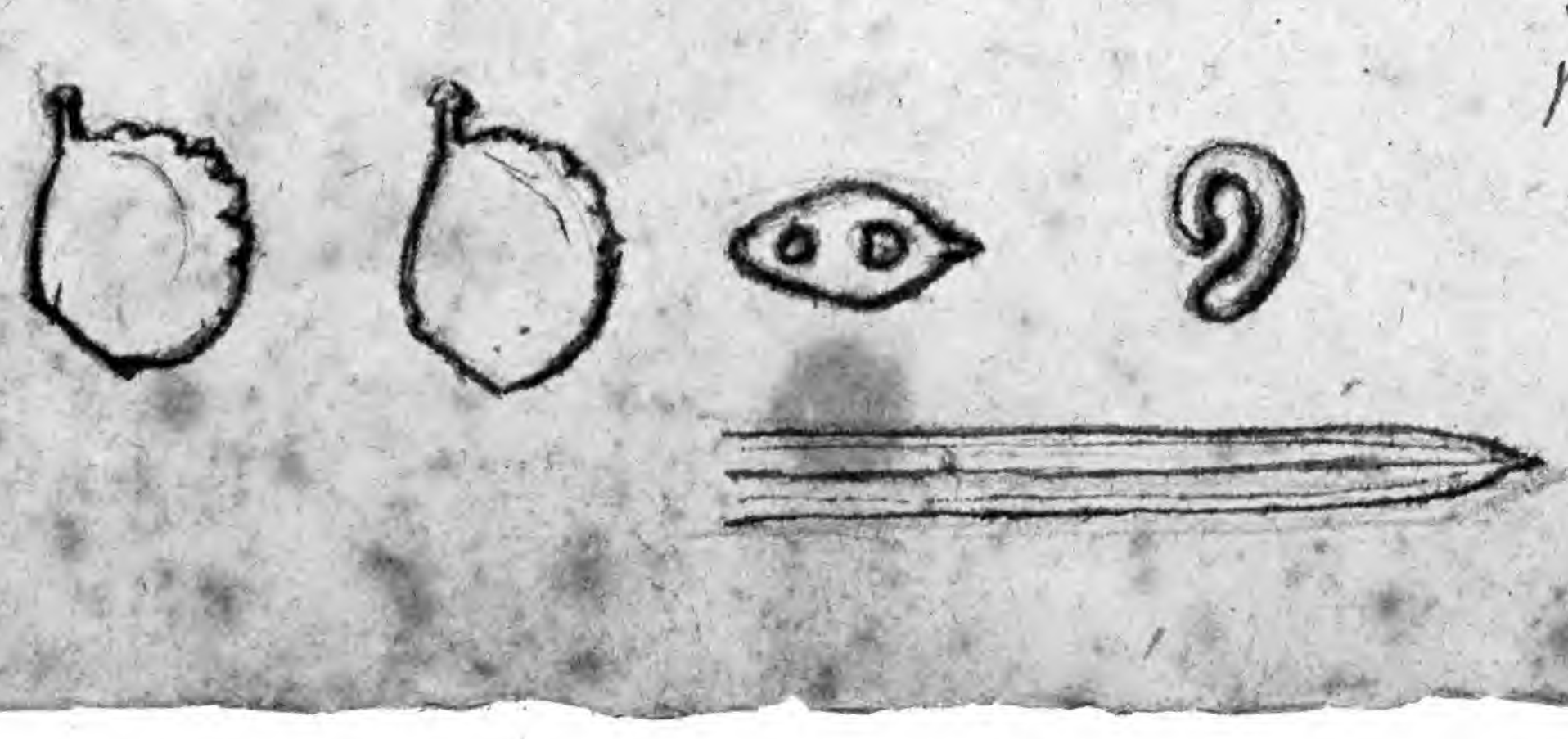
16 
August

Pot. rufescens ?
ripe fresh seed, July 1843 – carina ! ~~= [illegible]~~
Lower leaves of P. lucens, upper of natans
Lakes Am. bottom.

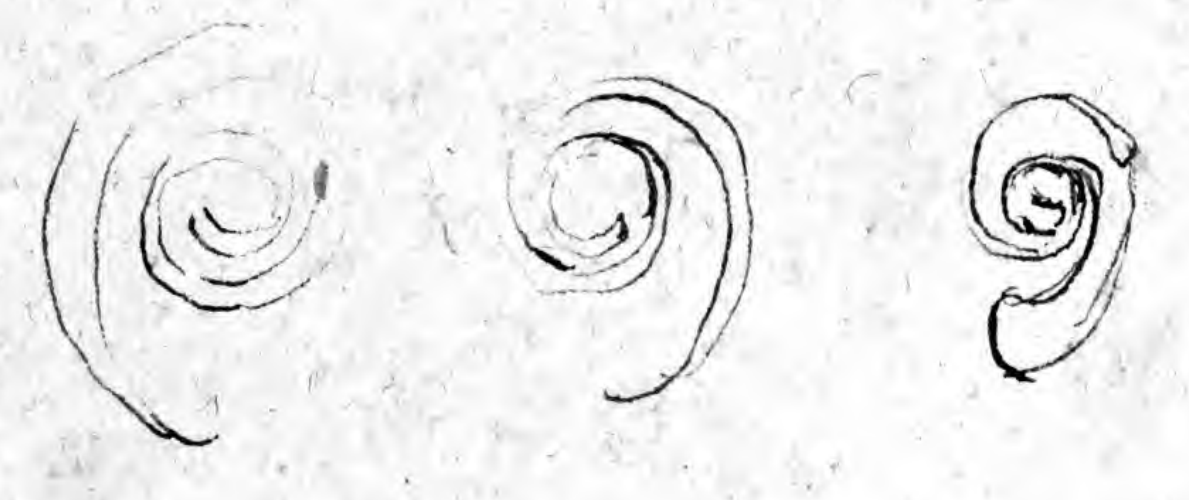
17  Pot. natans. ripe fresh seed
Lakes, Am. bottom July 1843.

18.  Pot. Texas 1844
= 16 ? but
leaves different

Sections of peduncle Section of stem

19  Pot. St Louis in small swamps at
Chouteau's Avenue, head of
Chouteau's Pond June 1847
probably P. pusillus, distinct by the crenulate carina
peduncul. incrassat.

10194



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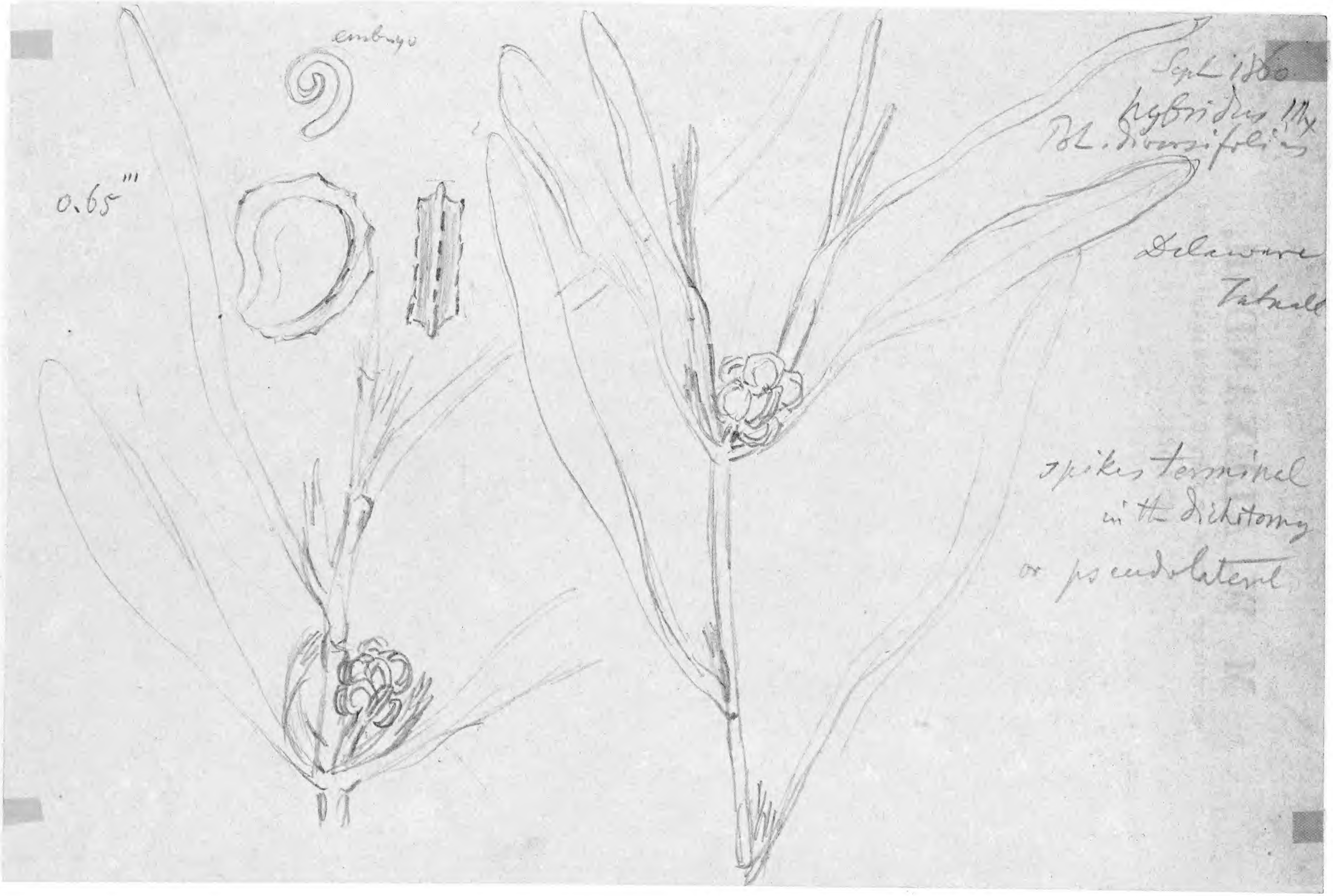

Sept 1860
hybridus !!x
Pot. diversifolius

Delaware
Tatnall

spikes terminal
with dichotomy
or pseudolateral

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M. W. ALEXANDER,
SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,
ST. LOUIS.

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Potamogeton with figures

see Chamisso

in Linnaea vol II. p. 149

feb 4 — 6.

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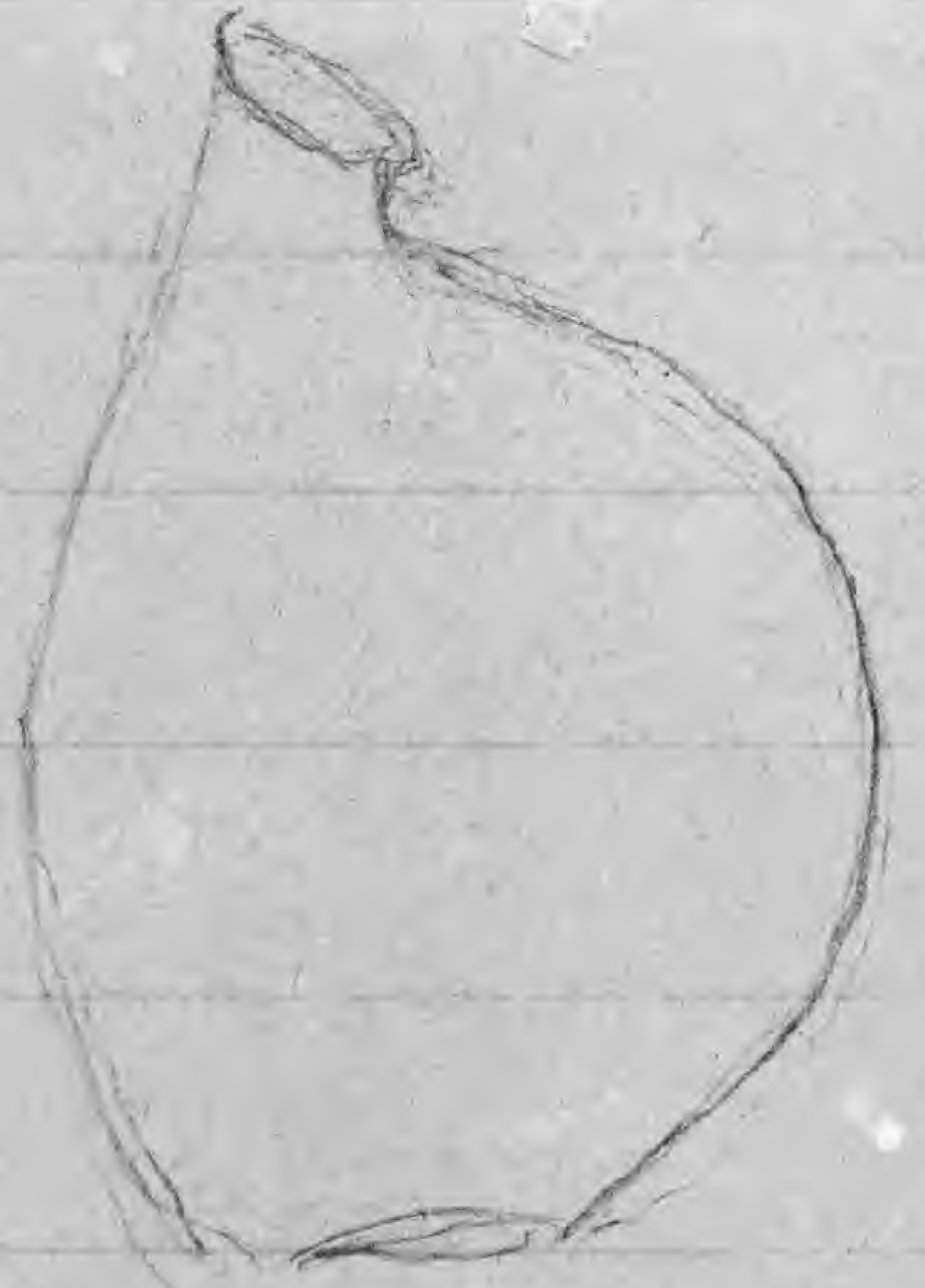
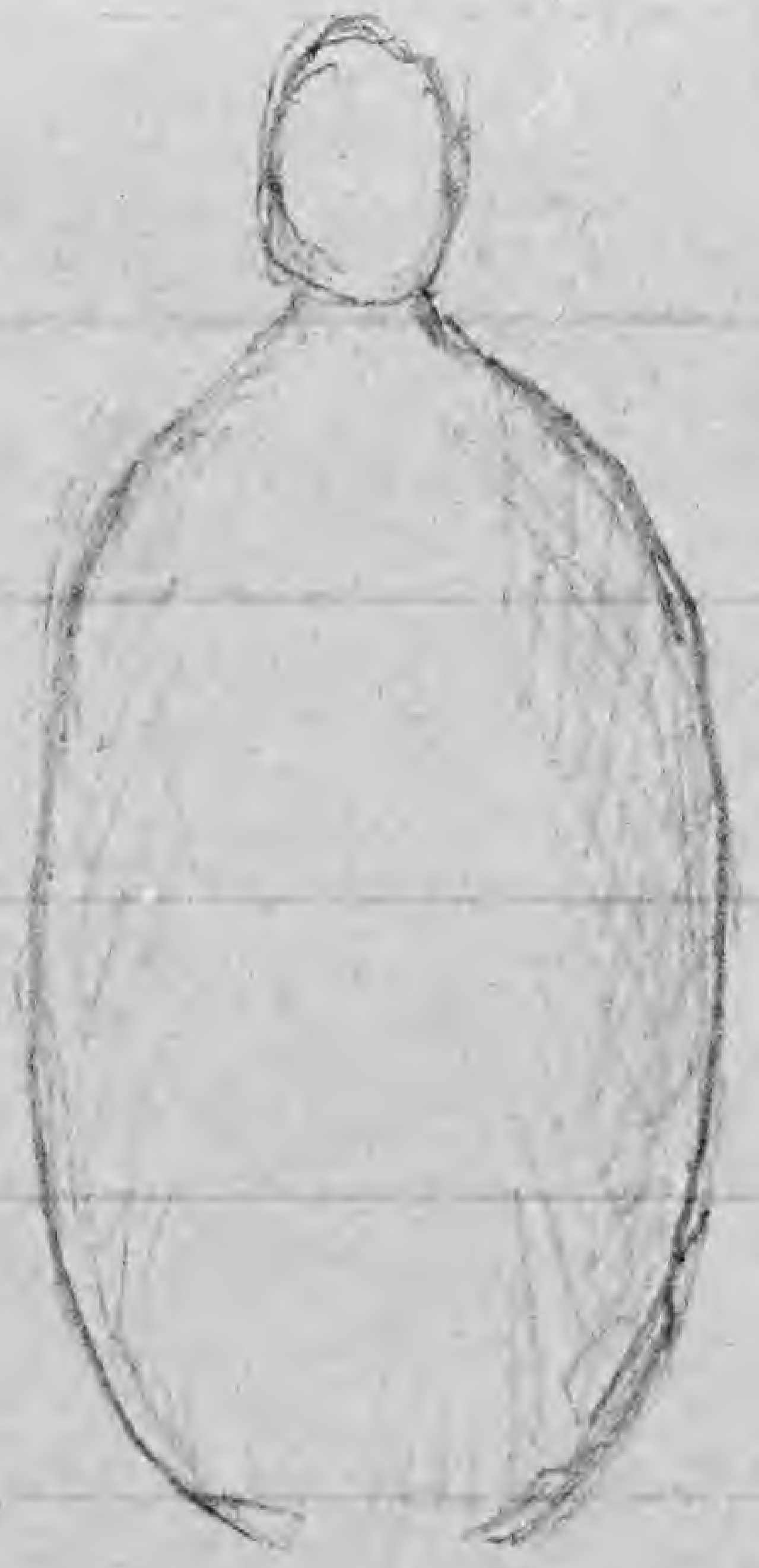
you a ten dollar bill on State
Bank of Ohio which you paid
us on Monday last — I kept
it in my pocket until this
morning & then paid it to
H. Boyle & Co. & they return
it as counterfeit

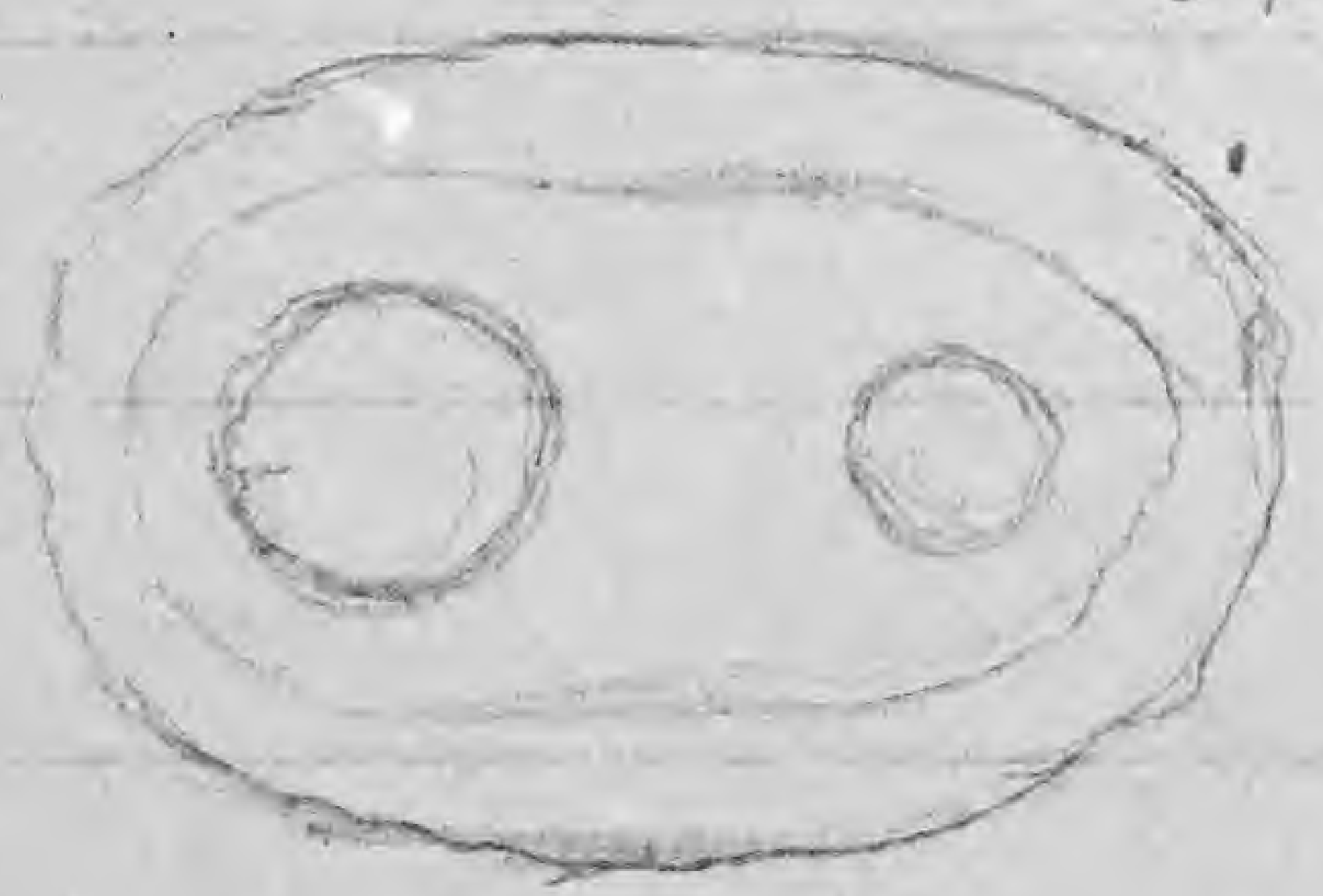
Yours Respectfully
Amos P. Foster
by E. N. Parsler
Cor. Second & Locust

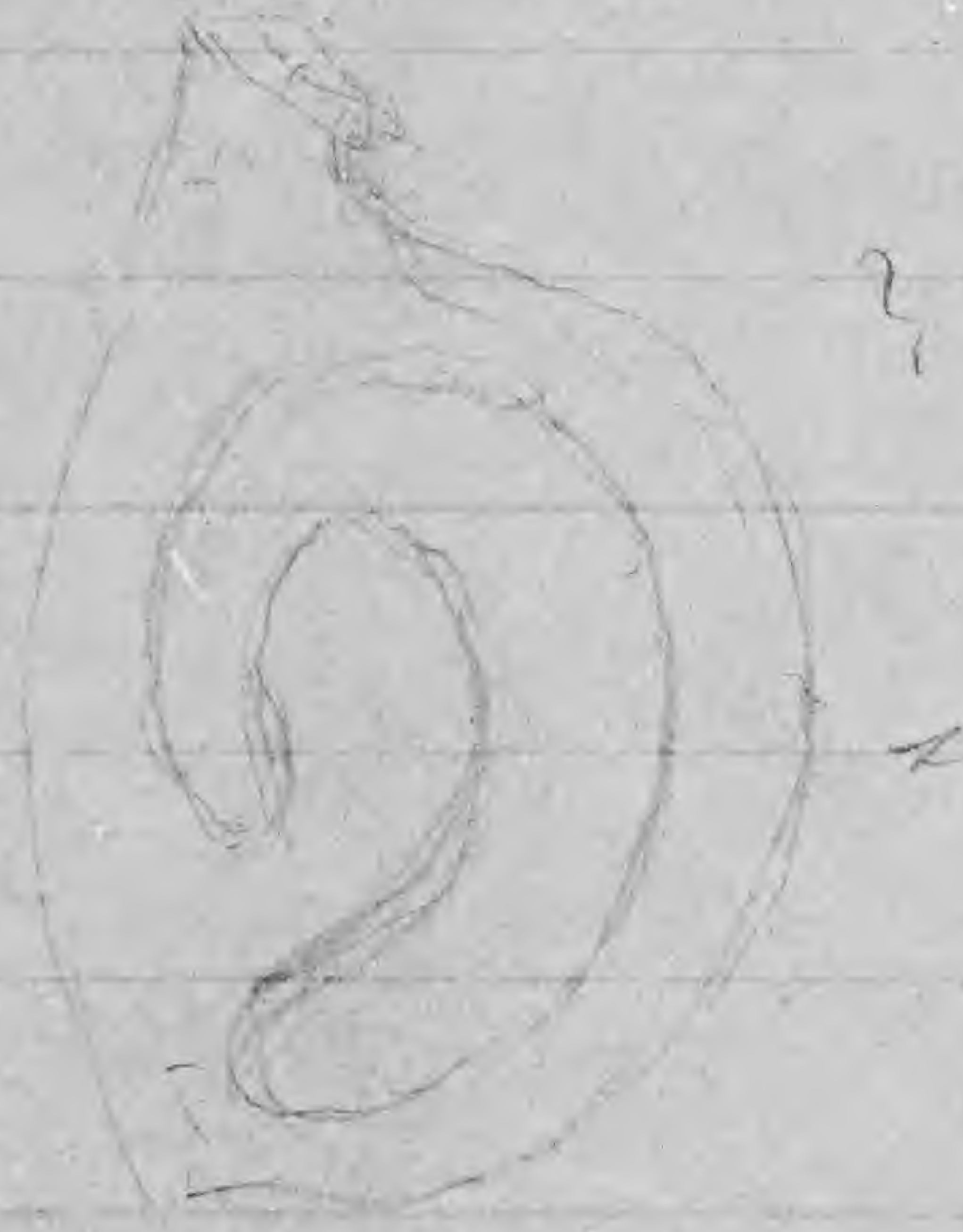
Potamogeton perfoliatus
var. long

Lake Superior near Bayfield
Aug 18 1878









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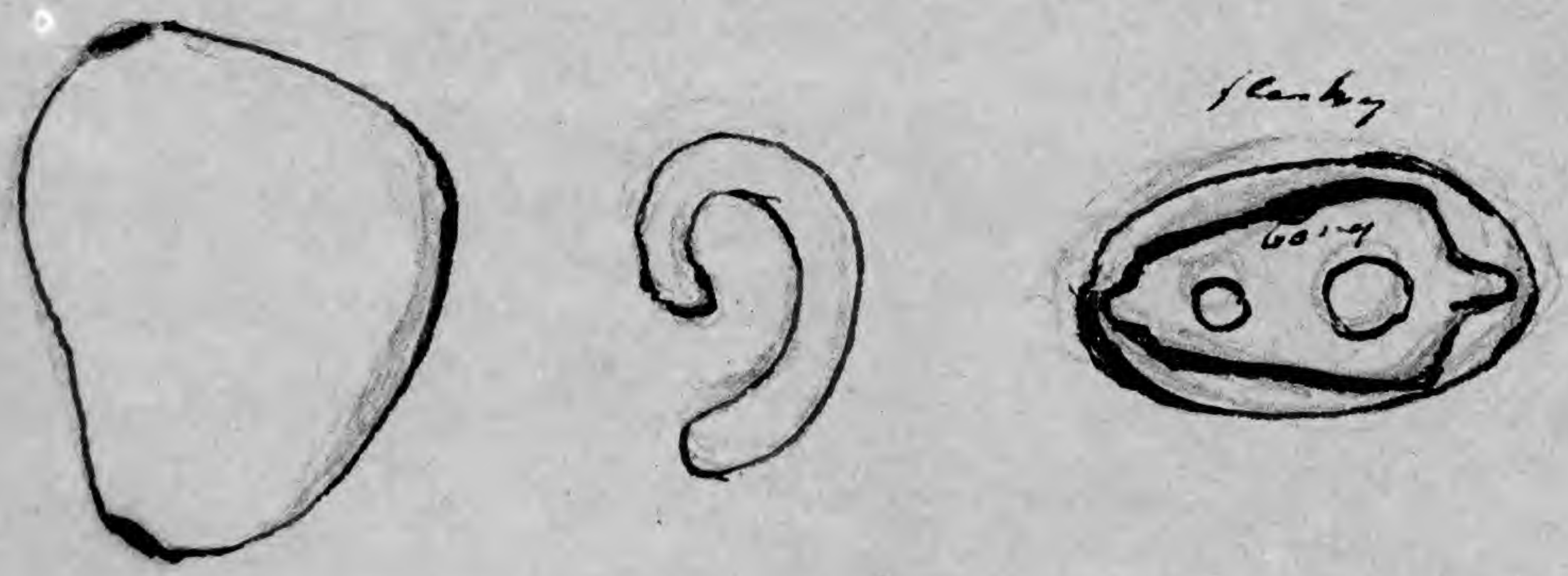
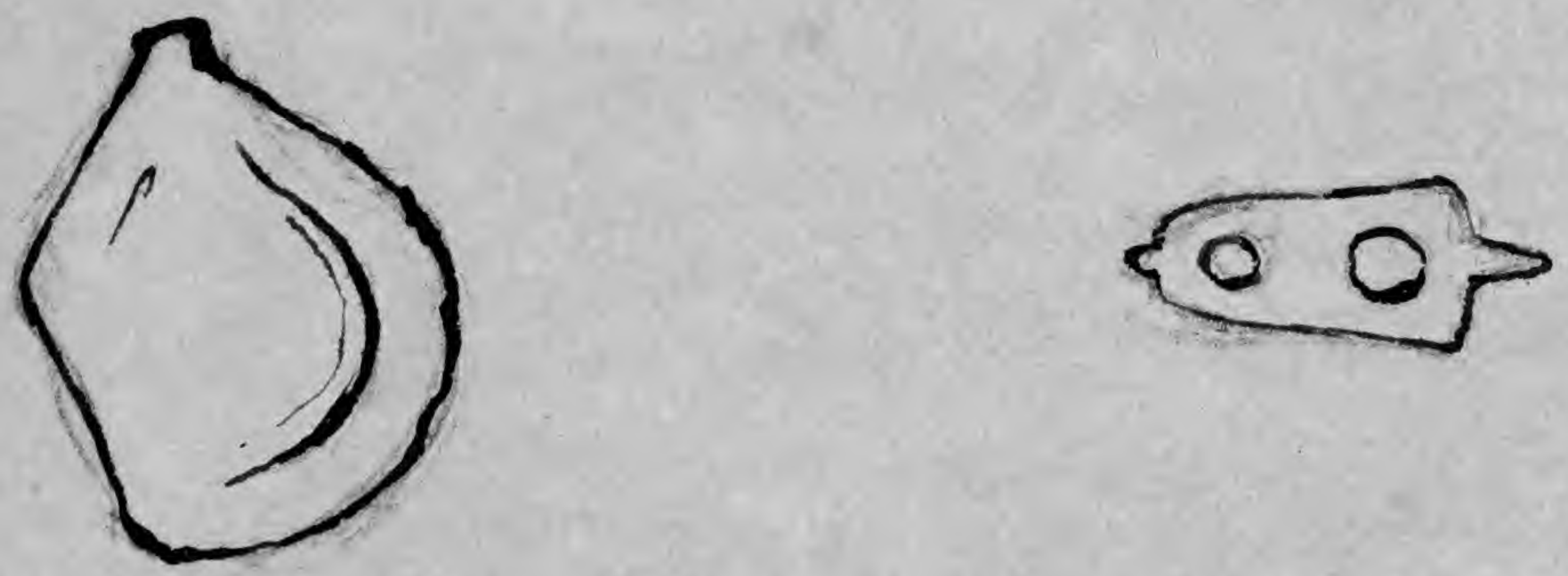
20. a



fresh seed of Potamogeton natans Pond north of St Louis Aug. 1847

same

20. b.



dry seed of the same

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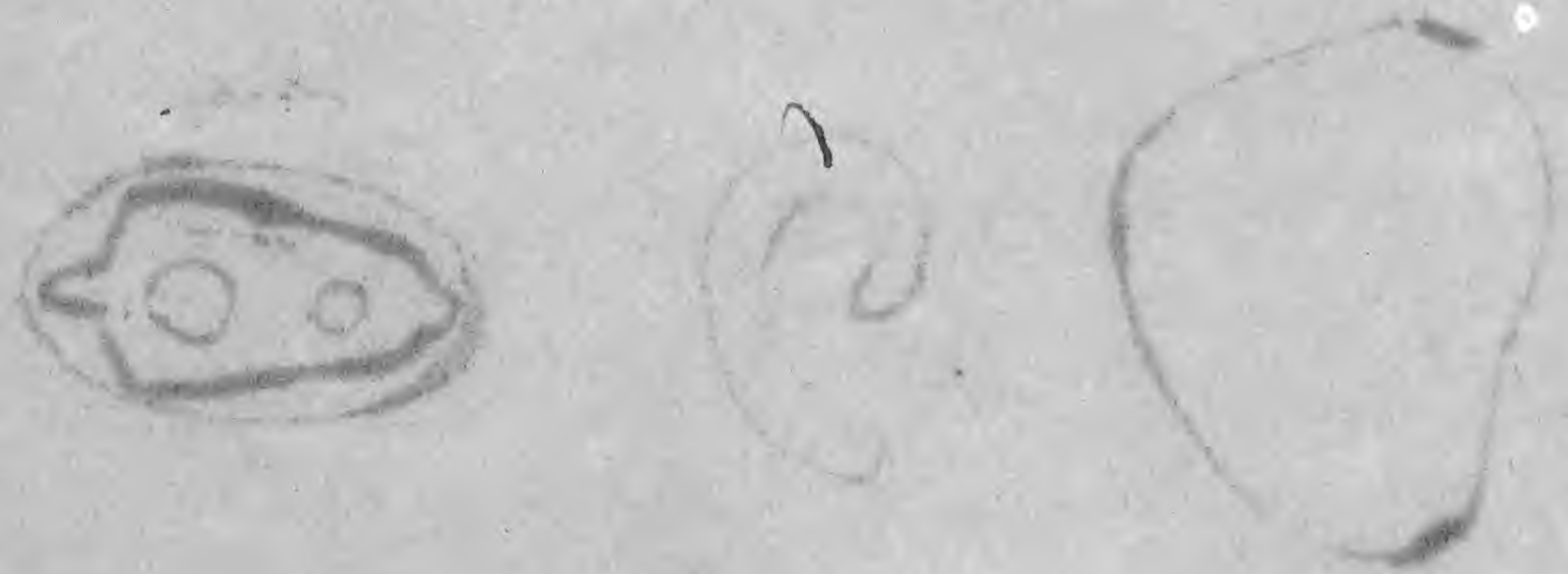

Potamog. No. 19 St Louis June 1847 near
Chouteau's Pond —
near P. pusillus, but fruit nearly orbicular
with a crested carina; stem compressed
but not alate, angles obtuse — peduncle
incrassate, compressed, fl. capitate
leaves acute, cuspidate 3 nerved.

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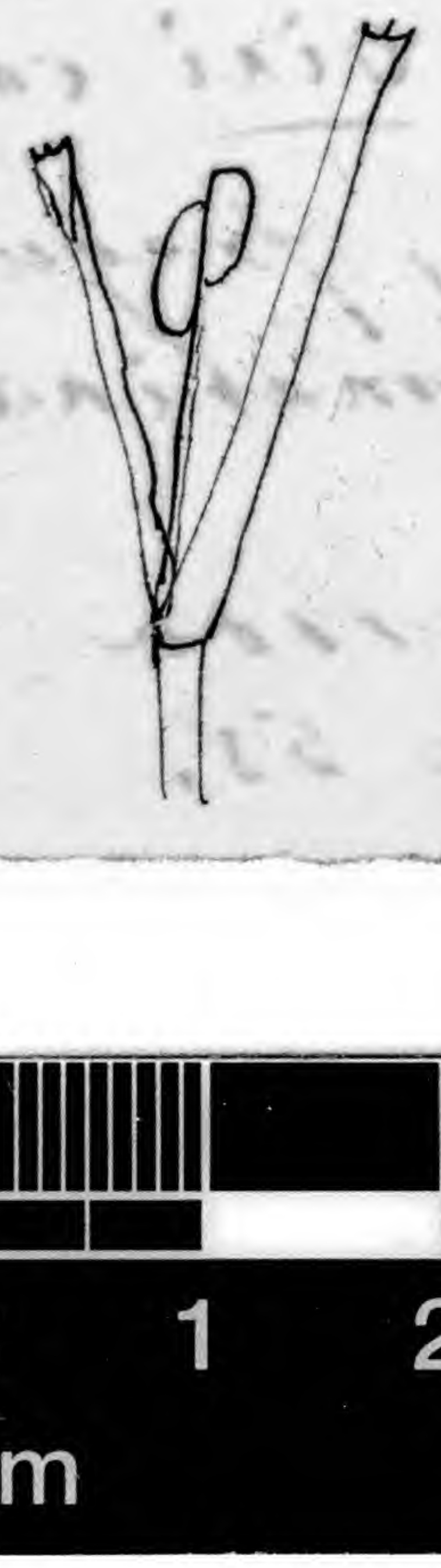
Plantae phanerogamae marinae a C. Wrightio in Cuba lectae

No. 82. Thalassia testudinum König, Aschs in Linnaea Neue Folge I. 159. Flos foemineus defloratus. Flos virgineus adhuc ignotus, sicut fructus qui in planta Oceani Indici, iisdem generi certe adnumeranda, (Schizotheca Hemprichii Ehrb., Aschs. l.c.) capsula est 2–4 sperma stellatim dirumpens. Flores masculi ex König 9- ex Duchassaing 12-andrii an pollen confervoideum?

No. 83. Vallisneria sp. vix planta marina

No. 84. Halodule? Wrightii Aschs n. sp. Sitzungsber. der Ges. naturf. Fr. Berlin 16 Jun. 1868. Differt a H. australi Miq., Aschs l. c. 163. foliis longioribus, angustioribus ($\frac{1}{4}$ – 1 Mm latis), angustioribus apice bicuspidatis nec rotundatis. Flores masculi ignoti; in H. australi (quorum fl. foem. latent) antherae binae pedunculo contrarie non eadem altitudine insertae.



(Phycoschoenus)

No 85. Cymodocea Manatorum Aschs. n. sp.

Sitzungsber. nat. Fr. Berl. 16 Jun. 1868. Maxime affinis C. (Ph.) isoëtifoliae Aschs. (Linnaea l. c. p. 163.), differt foliis multo tenuioribus longioribus, exsiccatione nigricantibus, floribus et fructibus subtriplo majoribus. Flores masculi et fructus maturi ignoti.

Sloaneus in Catalogo et Historia Jamaicensi tres plantas marinas phanerogamas jam noverat, procul dubio easdem quas Cl. Wright collegit.

Alga angustifolia vitrariorum Sloane Cat. Jam. p. 5, Hist. Jam. I. 61. = Thalassia testudinum König.

— marina graminea angustissimo folio Sl. l. c. = Halodule? Wrightii Aschs.

— Juncea sive juncus marinus radice alba articulata, Manati grass Sl. l. c., tab. 22 f. 5 = Cymodocea Manatorum Aschs.

Desiderantur plantarum illarum trium exempla florifera et fructifera nonnulla spiritu vini conservata; porro notulae de illarum provenientia, frequentia, an foecundatio ut in aliis congeneribus submarina sit.
~~Qua~~

Berolini die 17 Junii 1868.

Dr. P. Ascherson
Friedrichstr. 58.

52

Dr Gottsche Altona
bei Hamburg
C. M.

62. Riccia natans L
63 Marsilea polycarpa Hook & Grev. vit!
64 Salvinia auriculata Aubl
65 Azolla Caroliniana
66
67 A Caroli

Synopsis Hepaticarum
Gottsche ([illegible])
Lindenberg & Nees
Hamburg 1844

Liebmann Mexican Levermosser
Kopenh. 1863

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10200

82 Ceratophyllum without fruit – probably demersum

81 Naj. major, very much

Geschlossen

Carlsruhe den 13ten Mai morgens 1840

A Braun.

Auszug. 16 Mai 1840.

Notiz über eine neue Art Zanichellia aus Nordamerica.

Es ist mir nicht bekannt, ob schon irgend wo das Vorkommen der Gattung Zanichellia in Nordamerica angeführt wird *), ~~und~~ ich will ~~mache~~ daher ~~aber~~ das Vorkommen dieser Gattung in der folgenden Notiz mittheilen, um so mehr, da die Art, die mir aus Nordamerica bekannt ist, eine neue zu sein scheint.

Unter einigen von Le ~~Compte~~ Conte wahrscheinlich in Georgien gesammelten Charen, welche mir Zeyher im Mai 1836 mittheilte, fand ich, in Gesellschaft von Najas flexilis, Bruchstücke einer Zanichellia, welche sich durch ihre Carpella, die, oberflächlich betrachtet, kleinen an der Pflanze hängenden Planorben gleichen, sehr auszeichnet, weshalb ich ihr den Namen Z. Cochlospermum zugedacht habe.

Auf der beiliegenden Tafel ist die Pflanze, so weit ich sie kenne, abgebildet, etwa 3mal vergrössert. Anordnung der Blätter und Verzweigung wie bei den

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*) Aus Peru führt Steinheil in Ann. des sciences natur. Febr. 1838 eine jedoch ~~noch~~ nur unvollständig bekannte Art (Z. peruviana Steinh.) an.

82 12

andern Zanichellien, aber die Blätter breit-spitz. Die männliche Blüte kenne ich nicht, kann daher nicht angeben ob sie zweimännig ist, wie Z. palustris oder einmännig, wie bei Z. dentata. Die weibliche Blüte ist aus 4 sehr kurzen, stell kreisrunden, stark zusammengedrückten, mit einem schmalen Rückenkamm) versehenen Fruchtblättern (Pistillarblättern) gebildet, und sitzender Narbe welche zu fast ~~kreisförmigen~~, glatten, auf dem Rücken mit einigen Zähnen versehenen Carpellen heranreifen, an deren ~~..~~ Seitenwänden der schneckenförmige Embryo ~~durch~~ sich abmodelt. Nimmt man ihn aus dem hartschaligen Carpell heraus, so zeigt er sich noch ~~durch~~ von einer dünnen dunkelgefärbten Samenschale umkleidet. Er ist scheibenförmig aufgerollt (circinatus) mit 1½ oder beinahe 2 Umgängen, welche von einander abstehen, wie bei den Gehäusen von Spirula, während bei Z. palustris und dentata die Abtheilungen des im spitzen Winkel spiralig eingeschlagenen Embryos dicht aneinanderliegen. (Vgl. die Figur.)

10301

**) Vergleiche Steinheil l. cit., wobei nur zu bemerken, daß die ~~aus 2 verwachsenen Staubfäden gebildeten~~ Antheren der Z. dentata, welche St. zweifächerig nennt, eigentlich 4 fächerig sind, wie dies gewöhnlich bei der sogenannten 2fächerigen Antheren der Fall ist; die aus 2 verwachsenen gebildeten 4fächerigen Antheren der Z. palustris also eigentlich 8fächerig.

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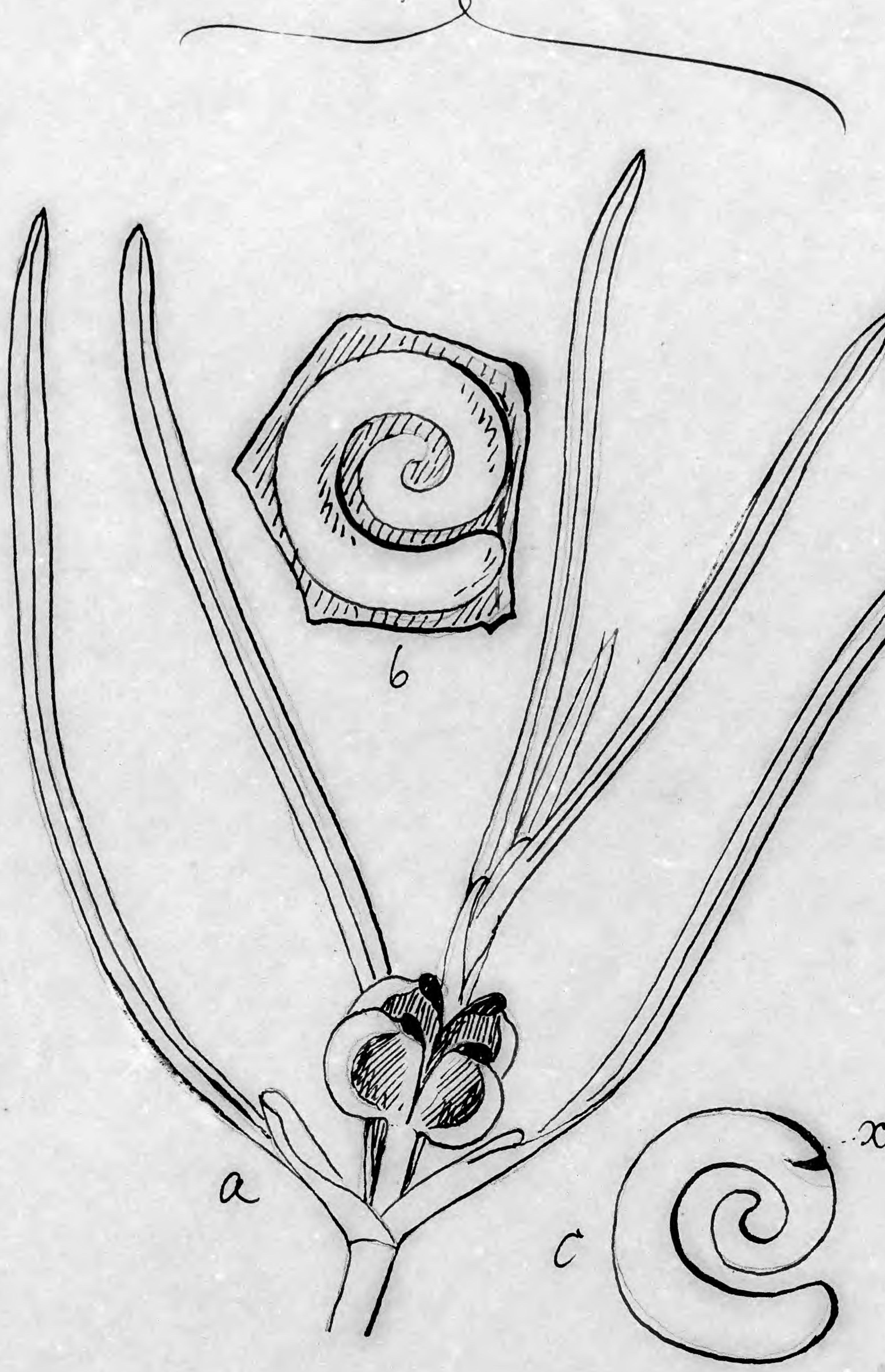
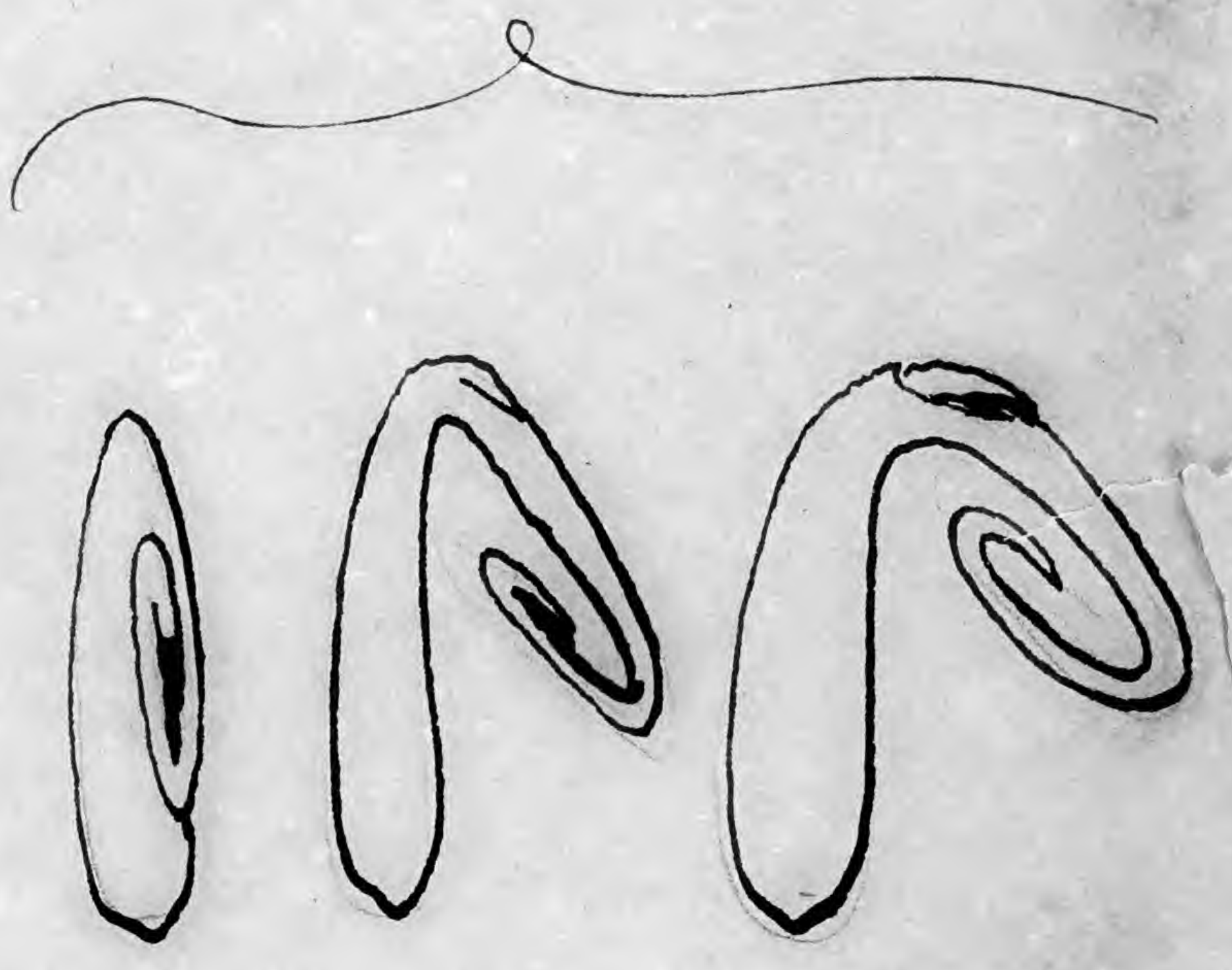
f. 1.



f. 2.



f. 1. Zannichellia Cochlospermum A. Braun. 1840

a, apex plantulae cum flore foemineo (auct.)

b, carpellum maturum

c, Embryon, ad x. fissura conspicitur in qua plumula abscondita est.

f. 2. Embryon Zañichelliae dentatae (palustris auct.)

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